

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.
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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1853.

Temperance Convention.—The Temperance Convention assembled at Lexington, on the 15th instant. Hon. GEORGE ROBERTSON presided; and Mr. MAT. R. HARPER was appointed Secretary. In the list of delegates, we observe the name of CHAS. FEINTON, Esq., representing the friends of temperance of Shelby county.

Hon. George Robertson offered the following:
WHEREAS, A Convention of the friends of Temperance, held in Louisville, in December last, having nominated Geo. W. WILLIAMS, for Governor, of this Commonwealth, and Mr. WILLIAMS having, for satisfactory reasons, declined the nomination, and Mr. HARPER, for the like reasons having re-submitted himself to this Convention, called for the purpose of providing for any such contingency; therefore,

1st. That the friends of Temperance, in Kentucky, endorse the nomination heretofore made by him of JAMES G. HARDY for Lieutenant Governor of this State at the next election.

2nd. That we deem it inexpedient to make any further nomination of Governor, and recommend to the friends of Temperance to select from the candidates for that office, him whom they shall believe to be most favorable to their principles and policy.

3rd. That we advise our friends throughout the State, to endeavor to elect members to the next Legislature who will vote for an act, submitting to the electors the question of a Prohibitory Law in Kentucky.

On motion of R. J. BRECKENRIDGE the first resolution was unanimously adopted.

On the second and third resolutions there was a long discussion; and finally they were adopted. Afterwards, Rev. L. L. PINKERTON, M. D., the vote adopting the third resolution was reconsidered; and then Mr. W. M. SCOTT offered the following substitute for it:

Resolved, That our friends in every county within the State, are earnestly advised to secure Representatives, who are in favor of enacting a Prohibitory Law.

Which we presume was adopted, though the published proceedings do not state whether or not either were passed, after the reconsideration.

TROUBLE IN UTAH.—On New Year's day a very serious collision took place in Great Salt Lake City, between some of the United States soldiers and the citizens at a drinking shop. The affair is stated as follows in the mail received last night:

Fire-arms were freely used, and seven or eight persons were shot, but fortunately none of them were killed. Two of the soldiers were severely wounded, and for a time it was thought they would not recover. The Mormons ordered out the "Legion," threatening to destroy the whole battalion of United States troops in the city under Col. Stepien. The three companies of United States troops were quickly paraded under arms; they strengthened their position, and waited for the assault of the "Legion," which was every moment expected. This state of quasi warfare lasted for three days, when calmer counsels prevailed and hostilities ceased. As the affair grew out of a drunken fight, an order was issued by the military authorities forbidding the further sale of ardent spirits in the city.

The great Kentucky race horse Lexington, in his wonderful race in New Orleans against time, east two of his plates in the race, notwithstanding which he came in a gallant winner. One of the plates was completely doubled on his foot.

BALTIMORE, April 12th.—New Orleans papers of Friday have received, Commodore McCauley leaves Washington this morning for Philadelphia, to meet the San Jacinto at New Castle, and will sail immediately for the Gulf. The Commodore has received instructions from the President.

NEW YORK, April 9.
Fight in a Roman Catholic Church.—At a Roman Catholic Church at Oxford, in this State, a very serious fight took place yesterday. The circumstances appear to be as follows: One of the members had been excommunicated, and still persisted in attending the church, though warned not to do so. Yesterday the Priest publicly from the altar ordered him to leave the church, and while the Priest's order was being carried out, a large number of whom were without, including a few of the building, and the party who favored the Priest pitched into each other.

The religious exercises were suspended and a general fight ensued outside the building. It is proper to state that those who espoused the cause of the delinquent member were not Catholics. No one was killed, though several were badly bruised. To-day there were great excitement, the case came before the authorities, and the Priest and a large number of those concerned were held to bail in one thousand dollars each. The Priest was subsequently arrested for private damage done to the ex-communicated member. At the last accounts the excitement was intense, and several other arrests were reported to have been made. More fighting was expected.

FOREIGNERS AND NATIVES.—A writer in the St. Louis Pilot, who signs himself, "A true Democrat," says:
"You know that I have always been opposed to the native movements in this country, but I now agree with many foreigners here, with whom I have conversed, that it is absolutely necessary to have some alteration made in the naturalization laws in relation to the imported paupers, convicts and criminals, who are now being so bountifully launched upon our shores."
An intelligent naturalized citizen told me to-day, that many of those emigrating from abroad now suppose they have the liberty in the United States to do as they please. To trample upon the sacredness of the Sabbath, and to disregard the Christian institutions of the land, which is anarchy and not liberty. He said he was now in favor of a reorganization of the naturalized citizens of this country, for the purpose of requiring a certain probation for future emigrants, in order that they may learn the nature of American laws and institutions, before they be admitted to full citizenship.

FALSHOOD IN KENTUCKY.—We have just received a letter from Kentucky, dated Stanford, March 22d, and written by H. Carson, Esq., from which we make the following extract, to wit:

"On last Saturday, it being the first day of our Circuit Court in this place, James Christman, our ex-Congressman, made a severe attack on the American party, making them out as all abolitionists in the North, and making you out as one also; and to prove it, he said his negro, that he had asked him on his return, where he had been, and he said he had been over in Georgetown, to a Masonic procession, and that they had the finest speech that ever was made; he asked him who made the speech for them negro Masons, and he said, the editor of the American Organ made the speech."

We have quoted the identical words as used by Mr. Carson, and we give his name, in order that Mr. Christman may know on whose authority the statement of his charge against us is made. We have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Carson, but he writes in all apparent candor, and we are bound to credit his assurances. We would fain hope that Mr. Carson misunderstood Mr. Christman; but, as we have heretofore been informed by another correspondent, that "an ex-member of Congress" (without naming him) had made the charge of abolition against us, we are left without hope, that Mr. Christman was misunderstood.

We regret to be obliged to notice such miserable, contemptible, and unmitigated falsehoods, and trust we shall seldom have occasion to do so.

We never attended any sort of procession in Georgetown—nor elsewhere within one hundred miles of Georgetown—we never made a speech in Georgetown, of any sort, kind, or description; never uttered an abolition or anti-slavery sentiment since we reached the age of manhood (nor before to our knowledge), and we defy Mr. Christman to disprove either one of these positions, even by negro testimony!

Whether it is allowable in Kentucky, to predicate a charge of such infamy and to defame the conduct of a public press or any man, upon the testimony of a negro, is a point we leave to Kentuckians. The people of Kentucky are honorable, high-minded, and chivalrous, and we leave the Honorable Mr. Christman and his negro informant, in their hands, simply requesting the several newspapers in Kentucky to copy this article. If Mr. Christman shall deny having made the statement imputed to him, as regards the editor of this paper, we shall be happy to publish the denial, and leave the matter to be adjusted between himself and our correspondent.

"Sam" in Maine.—The State of Maine leads off in new legislation, as will be seen by the following important laws:

From the Portland (Me.) Advocate.

NATURALIZATION.—We give below, certified copies of the laws relating to naturalization, passed by the last Legislature:

STATE OF MAINE. In the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five:

AN ACT, regulating the suffrage of naturalized citizens.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives, in the Legislature assembled, as follows:

§ 1. No person of foreign birth, who shall claim the right to vote by reason of naturalization papers issued to him from any court in the United States, shall have the right to vote in any city, town, or plantation in this State, unless three months, at least, before the day of election, he shall produce and exhibit them to the aldermen, selectmen, or assessors of the city, town, or plantation, in which he resides and has his home, his said naturalization papers. And the said aldermen, selectmen and assessors shall enter in a book to be kept by them for that purpose, the name of said person, the date of the issue of the papers, and the Court by which the same was issued. And if he shall appear to said aldermen, selectmen or assessors, that said papers were in due form, and were issued by a court having jurisdiction of said matters, and the person producing them is the party to whom they were issued, they shall cause his name to be entered on the check list of such city, town or plantation, and entitled to vote therein:

§ 2. If said aldermen, selectmen or assessors shall be of opinion that the papers so produced are not genuine, or that the party so producing them is not the person to whom they were issued, they shall not be required to make such entries in said book, nor to enter the name of such person on the check list, as aforesaid; but such person having so produced and exhibited his papers, shall not be deprived of the right to vote by reason of his name not being entered into said book, but his right to vote shall be determined in the manner it would be if this act had not been passed.

§ 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

§ 4. This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the Governor.

Approved March 17th, 1855.

ANSON P. MORRILL.

STATE OF MAINE. In the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

AN ACT annulling the naturalization power of courts in this State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

§ 1. No court created by the authority of this State, however extended its jurisdiction, or by whatever name designated, shall, hereafter, hold exercise any jurisdiction in the administration of the laws of Congress commonly known as the naturalization laws; nor shall said court take cognizance of any application of any alien to be admitted to become a citizen, to make any record or grant, or issue any certificate or other document or paper whereby any alien shall be naturalized or made a citizen of the United States; provided that all cases where application has already been made and filed in any court, shall be saved from the operation of the foregoing section.

§ 2. This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the Governor.

Approved March 17th, 1855.

ANSON P. MORRILL.

As the Democratic papers heretofore are continually repeating the cry that Know Nothingism is Whiggery in disguise, it may be as well to remind our readers that Maine has been for twenty years one of the staunchest and steadiest Democratic States in the Union, and that Gov. Morrill, who approves the new law, never was a Whig.

The above laws enforce a registry of all foreign voters, and cut off the source from the old-fashioned, or new-light Democrats of the present day, and the good old ship was torn from her ancient moorings, and

An Important Letter.—The Richmond Penny Post publishes the following letter, with this introduction: "It is a letter from an Old-line Democrat," who, though forty years of age, never gave a Whig vote in his life. The author is DANIEL J. HOOD of Montgomery county, a member of an old, respectable, Democratic Virginia family, who has heretofore been in good and regular standing with the Democratic party, and thought worthy of receiving their highest honors. Mr. Hood was a Democratic member of the Reform Convention, has been in the Legislature, we believe, and was spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the State in the present canvass.

From the Salem Register.

Know-Nothing Exposure.

GENTLEMEN:—In your paper of the 8th March, is a publication which purports to be an "exposure of the secrets of 'Know-Nothingism.'" I had seen it in the Enquirer, but did not think worth to read it for I regard it, as I do Morgan's professed exposure of Free Masonry, a vile and contemptible forgery; or, if true, I regard it as the betrayal of a trust by some infamous scoundrel; that rendered it unworthy the countenance of gentlemen. I was, therefore, surprised to see such a thing in the dignified columns of the Richmond Enquirer. And this surprise at seeing it in that paper, and then in yours, is greatly increased by examining it, to find how easily you have both been entrapped by this ill-concealed stratagem. You must have suffered yourselves entrapped by publishing the thing without examining it by the key given in the commencement of it. And those who set the trap, no doubt, expected its publication without a critical examination of it; and then some editor was to fly the trigger after the Democrats were had been carelessly drawn into the trap. They reasoned correctly when they supposed the Democrats in their eagerness to "expose the secrets" would overlook the "weightier matters of the law," or the principles as laid down. They were correct when they expected our editors, in their search in the chaff and fumery of signs, grips, passwords, and initiatory ordinance for something to object to, would overlook the great principles therein enunciated, and which are alone worthy of attention. Let us examine it a little by the aid of the key given at the commencement of it.

The principle of the obligation, in the first degree, is as follows:

"You furthermore promise and declare that you will not vote, nor give your influence for, any man for any office in the gift of the people, unless he be an American-born citizen, in favor of Americans ruling America, nor if he is a Roman Catholic. Are the Democrats opposed to these things, and will they suffer the Richmond Enquirer to lead them into a blind opposition to those great principles, without even inquiring their import or whence they came? For mark, there is no proscription of foreigners here; but a simple resolve as to how they will vote between Lewis and I, and how just as they resolve how to vote between Whig and Democrat. And if this resolve is a proscription of foreigners, then every Democrat proscribes every Whig in the land, when he resolves to vote for none but Democrats. And are the Democrats opposed to our people voting for American-born citizens in preference to foreign Catholics, Hindus, Mohammedans and Britains? Is the Democratic party opposed to American born ruling this 'land of free and brave,' and do they want our native land and under the dominion of the Pope of Rome, and be ruled by foreign Catholics? If so, I am no longer a Democrat. I am now forty-four years old, and never gave a Whig vote in my life. But if the good old party I have loved and cherished from my manhood, and whose principles of religious freedom were instilled into me by a father's teachings and a mother's prayers, is to be laid at the feet of the Roman Pontiff, and its members made to bow down and kiss the Pope's big toe, I must cease to be a Democrat. I have always been a Democrat, but I will not bow down and kiss the Pope's big toe, nor any other party, against American born citizens ruling their own country. It is their natural birth-right, and I will not consent to take it from them and give it into the hands of foreign Roman Catholics. And if the issue between the Democrats and Know-Nothings is, whether foreign Catholics or American-born citizens shall rule America, I am bound to take sides with the Know Nothings in favor of American-born citizens, and against the present Democratic party in their support of foreign Roman Catholics. This much for the obligation in the first degree.

Then, after some fumery, they came to the final charge to the initiate, which by the aid of the key I read as follows: "It has, no doubt, been long apparent to you, brothers, that foreign influence and Roman Catholicism has been making steady and alarming progress in our country. You cannot have failed to observe the significant transition of the foreign-born and Romanists from a character quiet, retiring, and even abject, to one bold, threatening, turbulent, and even despotic in its appearance and assumptions. You must have become alarmed at the systematic and rapidly augmenting power of these dangerous and unnatural elements of our national condition. So it is, brothers, with others here. A sense of danger has struck the great heart of the nation. In every city, town and hamlet, the danger has been seen and the alarm sounded. And hence true men have devised this order as a means of disseminating patriotic principles, of keeping alive the fire of national virtue, of fostering the national intelligence, and of advancing America and the American interest on the one side; and on the other of checking the stride of the foreigner or alien; of thwarting the plans of the Jesuit and Papist; and of 'advancing America and American interests.' Are they opposed to 'checking the strides of aliens,' and of 'thwarting the machinations and deadly plans of the Jesuits and Papists?' No, gentlemen, such a charge is a slander upon the good old party. Whistling designing demagogues, political aspirants, new converts, parsons, the honest people of the party never will consent to bring down this great and mighty nation beneath a foreign bondage, to wear the yoke of a Roman Pontiff; and they will spew out of their mouths those unnaturalized and unworthy members of the party, who are trying to bring us in subjection to foreign Catholic influence, by courting their support. The true position for the Democratic party in this time would have been to stand firmly on her ancient platform. But no, that was too old-fashioned for the new-light Democrats of the present day, and the good old ship was torn from her ancient moorings, and

thrown upon the wild billows of foreign Catholicism, to be tempest-tossed and lashed in pieces in an unknown sea."

But to proceed with the "exposure." The obligation in the second degree is the same in principle with that in the first. So I pass that and the subsequent fumery, and come to the final charge in this degree. By the aid of the key it reads as follows: "Brothers, you are now duly initiated into this, the second degree of the order. Renewing the congratulations which we extended to you, upon your admission to the first degree, we admonish you by every effort to restore the political institutions of our country to their original purity. Begin with the youth of our land—refresh their minds with the history of our country, the glorious battles and the brilliant acts of patriotism, which is our common inheritance; instill into their bosoms an ardent love for the Union; above all else, keep alive in their hearts the memory, the maxims and the deathless example of our illustrious Washington." And are the Democrats unwilling to "refresh the minds" of our youth "with the history of our country," its "glorious battles and brilliant acts of patriotism?" Are they unwilling to point them to the "wise sages and profound statesmen who founded our government," and "to instill into their bosoms an ardent love for the Union?" Are the Democrats unwilling to "keep alive in our hearts of our youth 'the memory, the maxims and the deathless example of our illustrious Washington.'" Such is our position, if this so-called exposition of Know-Nothingism is a true one, and we plant ourselves against it. If this is a true exposure of Know-Nothingism, can we—dare we go with our present leaders of the Democratic party against it?

I have always been considered an orthodox, even an iron-sided Democrat, and yet I have always held the principles laid down in this exposure. I have always considered them the very essence of Democracy, and I cannot now consent to throw them away at the dictation of the present new-light Democrats. Freedom of thought, liberty of conscience, the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, without the interposition of a Priest between my conscience and my God, and without responsibility to a Father confessor of the Pope's appointment. A desire to promote the intelligence of the people, an ardent love of the Union, a reverence for the maxims of the illustrious Washington, and an ardent desire to perpetuate our institutions in their original purity—these are parts not only of my Democracy, but of my national birth-right, and I will never surrender; never, no never! And if this is a true exposure of Know-Nothingism, I say proudly I approve its principles; and let the man who dares question my Democracy, present a better record than I do, who, at forty-four, never gave a Whig vote. If it is not a true exposure but a trap, then you—a war against Know-Nothings—have been entrapped into an abuse of sentiments of the purest Democracy and the loftiest patriotism. And you cannot get the old-fashioned Democracy to join you in this objection to their own cherished principles. They are not carried by a mere cry of party, but are actuated by a deep rooted love of principle, and they will cherish and maintain those principles whenever and wherever they find them. We care nothing about the secret signs and pass words, and initiatory ordinances, &c. These are mere fumery, such as pertain to all secret societies. If the principles are correct, and will not approve them, whether it is a genuine exposure of Know-Nothingism, or a trap in which to catch unwary Democratic editors.

AN OLD LINE DEMOCRAT.

A wise man stands firm in all extremities, and bears the lot of humanity with a divine temper.

THE END OF A KENTUCKY HUNTER.—On Friday, October 27th, Isaac Slover, and a young man named A. McMind, went into the mountains of Cajon Pass, (California) on a hunting excursion, descended to the last of one whose life had been spent in the woods:

In the afternoon they met a very large bear and supposed that he had killed it. On approaching near, they found that it still breathed; whereupon Mr. Slover dismounted, and creeping around a bush, to get a fair view before shooting, when the bear jumped upon him, breaking the right thigh in two places, badly crushing the bone, also biting a piece out of the left thigh, and severely wounding him in the left side of his head. McMind fired, and the bear leapt, and instantly returned, and laid down within five or six feet of Slover.

Afraid to shoot again, lest it should seize Slover, McMind crept up, and carried Slover a some distance, and put him on a mule, and he actually rode a quarter of a mile in this condition; and complaining of being too faint and sick to go any farther, a bed was made for him of his blankets, and the two remained till daylight on Saturday, when McMind started with the sad news to his family and neighbors.

This place is some thirty miles from San Bernardino, and about 15 from the road through Cajon Pass, and in a country the roughest imaginable; so that relief did not reach him until late on Sunday morning. He had remained more than 50 hours with only a little water, which his faithful friend had only been able to get in a powder-flask. He must have suffered a great deal in descending the mountains.

He died about 1 o'clock on Monday morning, shortly before the party got to the mouth of the Cajon, retaining his senses measurably to the last. Mr. Slover was over 50 years of age—a veteran hunter, and even in his old age of great bodily vigor. He was a native of Kentucky, and "hunted buffalo," as he used to say, "from Kentucky to Missouri and Arkansas, and the bark of his neighbors' dog drove him to the prairies and Rocky Mountains." Old mountaineers will recollect him well. He came from New Mexico to California in 1843, and has resided on the Los Angeles frontiers, regarded in a manner as a "host in himself" with his trusty rifle, against the hostile Indians.

Rich I.—The judges of the election in the First Ward will testify to the truth of the following rhodomontade at the polls this afternoon: An Irishman presented himself at the polls and his vote was challenged. He said that he had his papers and "the Jesus" he would produce them. He was told to go and get them. Home he went and returned and presented to the judges his papers. What laughter convulsed their honors we need not say, when on opening the supposed papers they found them to be a dismissal from the New Jersey Penitentiary!—Scioto Gazette.

From the Dublin (Roman Catholic) Tablet.

The Papal Powers in an American Light.

A Catholic Critic on Chandler's Speech.

"The 'Know-Nothing' sect in America seems to have scattered dismay among the Christians of the great republic. Mr. Chandler, a respected member of Congress, has been urged by his friends to defend the Church in the House of Representatives, and he has done so. On the 11th of January of the present year, his fellow-representatives seem to have listened respectfully to the exposition, which was very elaborate, and from his point of view, quite conclusive. In Europe, however, the exposition is likely to be criticized; and though people may respect Mr. Chandler, praise his motives and intentions, they will hardly agree with him, supposing him to have mastered the principles involved in his speech. It is not a pleasant task to repudiate the help of a friend, or to disown him, but it is sometimes a duty. Mr. Chandler is too frank and too honest not to concede to others the right he vindicates for himself."

Mr. Chandler's theme was the deposing power of the Pope. He denies its existence, independent of a public law of nations. It is not our intention to defend that power at present, for we shall confine ourselves simply to the examination of the reasons which are supposed to be fatal to its existence. But, before doing so, it would be fair to remind our readers that two Popes, celebrated, among other acts noble and heroic, for disposing sovereigns, are numbered with the Saints—Gregory VII and Pius V. These Popes did not think, nor did those who canonized them think, that they had exceeded their powers, or had diverted their spiritual authority into unlawful channels.

Mr. Chandler says that "the whole power of deposing rested upon the consent, not merely of the kings, but of the deposed princes themselves." If this be true, there is an end of the question, for if "the whole power rested on the consent" of kings and princes, their deposition must have been thoroughly just, because *non fit injuria*, and they were, therefore, very wicked men when they invaded the Papal States to punish the Pope, who had done nothing but to give effect to the consent of these princes. Still more wicked were they who created an anti-Pope to resist the Judge whom they had themselves appointed.

If this "whole power" rested on the consent of kings, it is clear that the Papal authority does not rest into the question, and that it might have been given to any other authority or power. But it is very strange that kings should have consented to vest such power in anybody, and argue little for their common sense. They must have been always uneasy, and their uneasiness was the result of their own folly. Mr. Chandler affirms distinctly that the power to depose—power humanly conferred—was never called in question by the deposed monarchs. They admitted the constitutional right and power, though they may have called in question the justice of the deposition. This assertion is at least strange. Frederic Barbarossa and Lewis of Bavaria disputed the power most distinctly, and they had an army of serbes, priests and laymen, learned in the law, who maintained that the Pope had no power to depose, and more, that there was no power to depose, other than God's. So far is the doctrine of the deposing power from having been admitted by the deposed monarchs that they wholly denied it, not merely as vested in the Pope, but as actually subsisting in the world.

The doctrine of deposing does actually exist at present; it is publicly taught in every State that considers itself free. It is the doctrine of Americans, for they deposed George III. It is the doctrine of Englishmen, who deposed James II; and of Frenchmen, for they have deposed the dynasty of the Bourbons. The Spaniards admit it, for Queen Isabella's throne is in danger. The difference between the modern and the medieval world consists in this. We vest this in the people, our ancestors, more wisely in the Pope. In England, the deposing doctrine is made a law of the Kingdom, to be put in force when ever the reigning sovereign prefers his soul to the sceptre. Kings, of course, have done their utmost to discredit the doctrine, and they have gained for themselves, instead of it, the scaffold and the sword. The divine right of certain families to govern nations according to their will is refuted, not by argument, but by exile or violent death. If Kings prefer this solution of difficulty to that which medieval principles offered that their affair. This, however, is certain, the Pope was most mistaken and considerate than the people are, and a bloody revolution is less injurious to society than a bloody revolution. A deposition does not necessarily involve a change of dynasty, but in general revolution does; and perhaps kings might, on reflection, prefer to lose the crown to themselves only, to losing it for the family as well.

A great clamor has been raised in the world against the power of the Pope to depose wicked sovereigns, but we believe that there would have been no clamor if the power in question had been vested in the Bishops, or even in Archbishops. Mr. Chandler goes a great deal further—we are sorry to refer to him so often—and trenches on the real spiritual power which he is so anxious to guard inviolate. His words are these: "I deny to the Bishop of Rome the right resulting from his divine office, to interfere in the relations between subjects and their sovereigns, between citizens and their governments." It is impossible that he can mean what these words imply. The Pope is at this moment "interfering" in Piedmont, defending one class of citizens there against the government, and yet in the House of Representatives a Christian denies the right—Governments may do and prohibit good works, and the Pope interferes. They all encourage and commit evil, the Pope interferes, and good Christians prefer the Pope's authority to that of State. The Godless Colleges in Ireland, the Hierarchy in England, the trouble of Piedmont—all bear witness together against this unchristian position, which must have escaped from the speaker, who did not ponder his words.

It is to be remembered, however, that Mr. Chandler speaks on the authority of others, one of which is the late Dr. England, Bishop of Charleston. That prelate is reported to have written: "Let the Pope and Cardinals, and all the powers of the Catholic world united, summon a general council. Let that council lay a tax of one cent only upon any one of our churches, we will not pay it. Yet we are most obedient Papists."

And again: "If the Pope were to declare war against America, and any Roman Catholic, under the pretext of spiritual obedience, were to refuse to oppose this temporal aggressor, he would deserve to be punished for his refusal, because he owes to this country to maintain its rights, and spiritual power does not and cannot, destroy the claim which the government has upon him."

Now suppose the government were to order a priest to fight, would Dr. England have admitted the claim, and thrown the discipline of the church to the winds? If the Pope can forbid a priest to fight, when the civil government bids him, there is an end to this argument, for the spiritual power does, in the case of the priest, destroy the claim of the government.

The old Gallican heaven, driven out of the Old World, ferments in the New, and the exploded opinions of obstinate men in Europe seem to have found favor in some quarters in America. Humanly viewed, the matter is easy of explanation, but it is not the less perilous; for unsound theories about the extent of the ecclesiastical power will never convert heretics, but are sure to pervert Catholics.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, April 12.—The Washington has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult.

The Russians attacked the whole line of the allies at Sevastopol, on the 17th of March, but were driven back with a great loss.

Odessa advises to the 24th, state that the Russians, in spite of repeated attacks, maintained their position on Mount Nepene, whence their guns play upon the French lines. The weather continues fine. The health of the troops continued to improve. The advanced batteries of the British are making considerable progress.

According to information, the deserters at the Emperor's death has not been promulgated in Sevastopol.

Projects of connecting Eupatoria into a strong fort and for the re-erection of an extensive land and sea fortifications at Sevastopol, were favored by the British government. Omar Pacha arrived at the allied camp on the 12th. On the 13th the Russians opened a fire upon the heights of Balaklava. The English, assisted by Gen. Knovyes, routed them.

The alliance between Sardinia and the Porte was signed on the 10th.

France agrees, says the Morning Herald, to send 50,000 additional troops to the Crimea, after the Conference, provided England furnished the means of conveyance.

It is understood that the Conference agreed upon the two points, and that the critical third point, on which the question of peace or war turns, is under consideration, and would occupy several days. The demolition of Sevastopol is not demanded. On the other hand another despatch says that the old conjectures are idle.

In the House of Commons, on the second reading of the bill to abolish newspaper stamps passed by a large majority. Sir Charles Wood stated it was intended as soon as the ports in the Baltic and White seas were open they would establish a strict blockade. The committee to inquire into the conduct of the war continued in session. The revelations are still more appalling.

Prince Gortschakoff arrived at Sevastopol on the 20th of March. On the 14th the Turkish cavalry at Eupatoria made a sortie, and were repulsed. On the night of the 15th the French carried a line of ambulances, occupied by the Russian sharpshooters. At the same time the Russians made a sortie, but were repulsed. On the 17th three battalions of Zouaves attacked the new Russian redoubt, but were driven back with great loss. The bulk of the British and Baltic fleet are at Spithhead. It is expected they will sail on the 2nd of April.

The Parliament agreed to Sardinia's request for the loan of two million sterling. One million will be immediately advanced from the public treasury; the other million in a year hence, if necessary.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times says that the Spanish Cabinet has been discussing strongly the note addressed to the government, by Lord Howden, the British minister, on the subject of religious bias, etc., and it was a question whether the letter should not be returned to the author. Howden got scent of this, and threatened if such an insult were offered, he would within six hours suspend all intercourse with the Spanish government. A satisfactory adjustment is looked for.

LATEST FROM VIENNA.—Despatches, dated evening of the 27th, state that the political horizon has again become gloomy, and the conference of the day previous on the third point was anything but satisfactory, the condition required of Russia being very disagreeable. At the annual meeting of the British and American Land Company there was a highly satisfactory exhibit of the state of affairs made. In the House of Commons, Mr. Penn moved that he be permitted to present to the Queen, praying that in the peace negotiations extensions be made for the reconstruction of Poland. After the debate, in which Lord Palmerston opposed the motion, on the ground of creating greater difficulties, it was withdrawn.

New York, April 13.—The Cunard steamship America arrived at Halifax last night. Cotton had an upward tendency. Breadstuffs—Prices are a shade lower. There is no change in affairs at the Crimea. Attention is concentrated in the Vienna conference. It has been represented that there has been great difficulties upon the third point, although the demands of the allies have been much modified. The Russian Plenipotentiary has referred the matter to St. Petersburg. Nothing further can be done until the reply is received.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has been to London, to confer with the English Cabinet upon the momentous question.

Although the third point in the Vienna conference has been modified, a serious difficulty has arisen, and it has been referred to St. Petersburg, and the sessions of the conference have been postponed, to await a reply. The fourth point will probably be discussed in the meantime.

The Western powers did not demand the demolition of Sevastopol, but the reduction of the power of the Black Sea, offering in return to evacuate the Russian territory.

SEVASTOPOL.—The special correspondent of the London Times describes the condition of the army as much improved. The actual works of the siege are not progressing to justify the favorable prophecies. A formidable Russian force has assembled round Eupatoria and virtually besieged the place.

The Paris Presse states, but the statement is contradicted by other papers, that the allies have consented to a truce.

The manifesto from the Holy Synod of the Russian Church incites the Russian nation in defense of the faith.

The difficulty between Austria and Russia is increasing. The Russian Cabinet retorted on Austria's circular of March 8th by sending a circular to the Prussian representatives at the German Courts, respecting Austrian intrigues with the Germanic diet. The language of the circular is quite hostile to Austria.

Counting-House Calendar.

Continuing Growth Continues													
1988		1987		1986		1985		1984		1983		1982	
Jan.	1988	Jan.	1987	Jan.	1986	Jan.	1985	Jan.	1984	Jan.	1983	Jan.	1982
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
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105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
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161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174
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189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202
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217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230
231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244
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315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328
329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342
343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356
357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370
371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384
385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398
399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412
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427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440
441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454
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469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482
483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496
497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510
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525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538
539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552
553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566
567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580
581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594
595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608
609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622
623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636
637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650
651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664
665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678
679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692
693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706
707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720
721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734
735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748
749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762
763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776
777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790
791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804
805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818
819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832
833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846
847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860
861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874
875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888
889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902
903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916
917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930
931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944
945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958
959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972
973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986
987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000

The Garland.

From the Cincinnati Column.

FALSE FRIENDS.

Take shadowy forms, they come, they go,
To dance in your sunshine, but leave you in woe;
For their smiles are hollow, and evanescent and vain,
And their words of profession "like clouds without rain."

They're with you at spring-time—when all things
look bright,
And while it is summer, they hover in sight;
But let frowning Autumn bid them cover your sky,
Like troops of deserters they falter and fly!

They steal on your hours of pleasure and ease,
To offer the income, they know not will please;
They'll caress you by measure, and flatter by rule,
They laugh at the folly that made you their fool.

Their tears are but vapors, that start at their call,
Like mist of the morning, they dry as they fall;
While they leave you in sorrow and sickness and gloom,
To offer to you idols their waiting perfume.

While the rose is in blossom they hum like the bee;
And when it is withered they buzz like the bee;
But should the wild Tanager sweep over its head,
They turn from the leaflet that's dying or dead.

Like the parasite climber that jangling dings
Its myrtle festoons wherever it clings,
And will leave the low shrub, in its age and decay,
For the Oak that is flourishing over the way!

Like the Indians of Peru, they worship the Sun—
Eclipse but his brightness they worship in done,
To the Moon in full glory fresh homage they pay,
But when waiting return to the "God of the day!"

On their friendship you can not, you dare not rely—
For the promised friend, who will break or deny;
They'll join the loud crier, the wail of affliction,
Then whisper the malice that wilts or destroys.

Their hearts, if they're any, are empty and cold,
And the "Seaside" opening them, covered with gold,
"Like Sepulchres without," they are the reverse of sin,
Are honest and rotten, and kind without.

Poor Mrs. Waxwell, her star began to
decline when Mrs. Burton came to the village.
She was no longer the leader of the
town, and her heart was burning with envy.

Though she often received the kind offices
of the storekeeper's wife, both in sickness
and in health, she would willingly have
crushed her. That new cloak was the cap
stone of her indignities which she fancied
had been heaped upon her, and she determined
that her unconscious rival should
suffer the consequences of her treachery.

Her first demonstration was upon her
husband, whom she found no difficulty in
convincing that Mr. Burton must be ruined
by the extravagance of his wife, and that
unless he immediately collected his debt,
he would certainly lose it.

As soon as she had done her washing on
Monday, she "made some calls," and em-
braced the opportunity of commenting free-
ly upon that new cloak.

The women told Mrs. Burton would
certainly fall; and before three days had
elapsed there was quite a ferment in the
place.

Nobody knew anything about Mr. Bur-
ton's affairs; he seemed to be doing a good
business, though no one knew of his hav-
ing any money. He did not even own the
house in which he lived; he had no prop-
erty but his stock.

The careful old fur-
nace, to whom he had become indebted for
produce which he had sent to Boston, be-
gan to be alarmed by these rumors.

It was in the State of New Hampshire,
and at the time of which we write the "grab-
law" was in force, and is still for aught I
know.

One morning, as Mr. Burton returned
from a journey to a neighboring town, he
found his stock attached on the claims of
Farmer Waxwell—and all on account of
that new cloak his wife had worn to meet-
ing on the preceding Sunday.

He had not the means to pay the note at
that moment, and while he was considering
a plan to extricate himself from the dilemma,
the news that his goods had been attached
spread over the place. All the creditors
were in hot haste to follow the track of
Farmer Waxwell—for it was first come, first
served.

And in less than two hours a
dozen had fastened upon the store.

This was a tremendous result to follow
in the train of a thirty dollar cloak, and a
go-sipping old woman.

"What do you think now, Miss Viney?"
asked Mrs. Waxwell, as they met, soon af-
ter the storekeeper's disaster had been made
public.

"I hope Mr. Burton will be able to pay
his debts,"

"But he won't—I know he won't."
"Probably if he had given him any notice
of their intention to demand the pay-
ment of their claims, he would have been
prepared to meet them."

"I guess Mrs. Burton will not feel quite
so stuck up after this."

"I hope you have done nothing to bring
about this sad result."

"But I have, I made my husband see his
note, and when he put on, others did—
Thirty dollar cloak, indeed!"

"I am sorry you have done this; you
may ruin Mr. Burton by it."

"That's just what I mean to do," was
Mrs. Waxwell's malignant expression, be-
traying the jealousy she had so long har-
bored.

"You did. It was very unkind and un-
grateful in you to do so," replied Miss
Viney, indignantly.

"Humph."

"Any trader would be likely to come
out badly to have all his creditors pounce
upon him without giving him a chance to
collect his debts."

"I don't believe he has any to collect."

"Even your husband, as well as he is,
might be surprised if suddenly called upon
to pay his debts," and Miss Viney
looked significantly at her angry com-
panion.

"I doubt it."

"He may have a trial," said the maiden
lady, as she moved towards the store.

"What can she mean by that?" thought
Mrs. Waxwell.

Miss Viney had some property of her
own, and it was all in the hands of Farmer
Waxwell, who had, on his own account,
invested the greater part of it in railroad
stock.

This was what she meant. She would claim
the three thousand dollars her husband
owed her, and a cold chill passed through
her veins as the thought struck her. Far-
mer Waxwell was rich in houses, land and
stock, all of which yielded him a good in-
come; but he had not three thousand dol-
lars in money, and it might cost him some
trouble to raise it.

"Do not cry, my dear. I have enough due
me in Boston to pay these debts, ten times
over," said Mr. Burton to his wife, who
was much alarmed by the storm which
threatened them.

"What will people think?"

"What will they think when I pay them
all? the whole amount is not above nine
hundred dollars."

Just then Miss Viney entered the house.
In a few words, she explained the cir-
cumstances which led to the sudden "strike"
among the creditors:

Mrs. Burton, kind soul, shed a flood of
tears when she heard how cruel Mrs. Wax-
well had been—she whom she nursed with
all the tenderness of a mother, when the
frightened neighbors fled from the contagi-
ous disease.

"Never mind it my dear. We may ex-

pect anything from a meddler a gossip, a
slanderer," said Mr. Burton. "I must start
for Boston in the noon train."

"Allow me, Mr. Burton, to offer you the
money to discharge these abilities. I have
three thousand dollars in the hands of Mr.
Waxwell."

"You are very kind, and I accept your
offer," replied Mr. Burton. "And next week
I shall have the means of paying you. I
assure you I am worth at least five thou-
sand dollars."

In proof of his assertion, he showed her
various notes, mortgages, and certificates
of stock.

"I presume if the people here knew that
I was not a bankrupt, they would not have
molested me. In spite of all my amiable
neighbor, Mrs. Waxwell, may I think I am
abundantly able to give my wife a thirty
dollar cloak?"

"I never doubted it," replied Miss Viney,
as she hastened on to the village lawyer,
to put her note in the course of collection.

Farmer Waxwell was at dinner, when
the lawyer, who was a personal friend called
upon him.

"Sorry to trouble you, but I am instructed
to collect this note," said he.

"The devil," exclaimed Farmer Wax-
well.

"The ugly hussy!" added Mrs. Wax-
well, as she perceived Miss Viney's prophe-
cical words had been burdened with a
meaning.

"I beg your pardon, madam," said the
lawyer, "but if I understand it rightly you
have publicly boasted that you brought a-
bout all this difficulty."

"I?"

"Yes, madam; that new cloak did the
business; you set your husband on and all
he rest followed him, so Miss Viney tells
me."

"My gracious!"

"And now she wants the money to as-
sist Mr. Burton out of the difficulty into
which you have plunged him."

"But that's a plain speech, 'Squire."

"I can't raise the money."

"Then I must sue."

"Can't we compromise?"

"Burton is worth at least five thousand
dollars and when he gets a remittance from
Boston, will pay all."

"I will dissolve my attachment, and be
bound to the payment of the others. Will
that do?"

"Yes, if Miss Viney will consent."

Miss Viney did consent—she was a kind
hearted lady—and the matter was com-
promised.

"Now, my dear," said Farmer Waxwell
as he put three hundred dollars in his pocket,
which Burton had paid, minus thirty dol-
lars, which he held in his hand, "there's
a dollar, and I think you had better go
and buy one of them 'ere cloaks. Your
envy like to have got me into one of the
cuckiest scrapes I ever got into in all my
life."

She would not take it; she was too mean
to dress well herself, and envious to per-
mit others who were able to do so in peace.

But she gathered from the events of her
story, a healthy experience of the wisdom
of that excellent maxim,

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."

A man out there, who owns a large farm,
says he stacks up all the hay he can out of
doors, and the remainder he put in his barn.

The last case of jealousy is that of a
lady who discarded her lover, because in
speaking of his voyage, he said he "nugged
the shore!"

If parents would render their children
happy and wealthy, they should early in-
cucinate in them a desire for a knowledge
of labor, both manual and mental.

The Texas says that myriads of grass-
hoppers, of small size, have appeared on the
hills and in the valleys in the vicinity of
San Antonio. The Texas thinks there is
danger to be apprehended from the early
appearance of these insects.

BACKBITING.—The not uncommon cus-
tom of pitting a friend after he has left the
company, seems to have been derived from
the practice of the ancient tribes, who
erected a monument to a departed hero, by
throwing stones upon him.

The following is one of the toasts offered
at a supper of the printers of Lowell:

"Our Revolutionary Fathers—Like good
printers, they 'looked up' the 'forms' of
the Tories, and 'double leaded' the
British 'columns.'"

ECHO.—The shadow of a sound—a voice
without a mouth and words without a
tongue. Echo, though represented a fe-
male, never speaks till he is spoken to, and
at every repetition of what she heard, con-
tinues to make it less instead of more, an
example recommended to the special at-
tention of tattlers and scandal mongers.

CURIOSITY.—Looking over other people's
affairs and overlooking our own. If a
spy may be executed by the laws of war,
surely a fault may be kicked or horse-
whipped by the laws of society. There is
no peace with such a man, unless you de-
clare war against him—Menace, repre-
sponding curiosity, said: "It was as rude
to intrude into another man's house with
your eyes as your feet."

VALUE OF A SCHOOLMASTER.—There is
no office higher than that of a teacher of
youth for there is nothing on earth so pre-
cious as the mind, soul, and character of the
child. No office should be regarded with
greater respect. The finest minds in the
community should be encouraged to as-
sume it. Parents should do all but im-
poverish themselves to induce such be-
come the guardian of their children.

They should never have the least anxiety
to accumulate property for their children,
provided they can place them under in-
fluences which will awaken their faculties,
inspire them with higher principles, and
fit them to bear a manly, useful, and hon-
orable part in the world. No language
can express the folly of that economy
which, to leave a fortune to a child, starves
his intellect, and impoverishes his heart.

"PAY WHAT THOU OWEST."—When I
see a husband spending his time in taverns,
and forsaking his wife and family, I say
—pay what thou owest.

When I see a wife intent solely upon
dress, abandoning her domestic concerns
to her vanity, while she is parading through
the streets to exhibit her divine person and
elegant accomplishment, I say—Pay what
thou owest.

When I see a father and mother neglect-
ing the education of their children, and
suffering them to run wild in the streets,
in the high road to ruin, without the small-
est effort to govern them by parental au-
thority, I say—Pay what thou owest.

When I see a child who has been ten-
derly brought up by fond and doting pa-
rents, treating them with disrespect, insul-
tion, perhaps with cruelty, in their old
age, I say in the most emphatic manner
—Pay what thou owest.

When I see a man reading a newspaper,
who is in arrears for the last volume,
I say, feelingly, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

Forgiveness is the most refined and gen-
erous point of virtue that human nature can
attain to. Towards have done good and
kind actions; but a coward never forgave
—it is not in his nature.

Cultivate sentiment. It is a great insti-
tution. He who sees in life nothing but
plates of roast beef, onions, tomato sauce
and such worldly goods, has a very narrow
view of humanity and what it ought to be
about. Such should turn over a fresh leaf
at once, drop beef and onion, and take to
poetry, music, painting, loving the girls,
and other vented delights.

From the Valley Farmer.

Three Experiments in Cultivation.

1.—FORTY ACRES CORN.—This was old
land, which had, the previous year, under
the anti-book system of farming, produced
25 to 30 bushels of corn and an indefinite
quantity of weeds to the acre. Soil, a
light loam, deep, with clay sub-soil.

The ground was plowed 14 inches deep,
and furrows nine inches wide; harrowed
and rolled; then drilled exactly north and
south. Drills four feet apart, and planted
5 kernels in a place, two feet six inches
apart. On the first hoeing all but three
plants were removed from each hill.

On the 8th day of May, ten acres were
planted with seed which had been soaked
in a solution of three pounds of saltpetre
and two of copperas. These ten acres
yielded sixty-five bushels to the acre.

On the 15th and 16th of May, fifteen acres
more were planted with seed soaked twenty
four hours in the same or similar solution.
The yield of this was one hundred and
fifty bushels to the acre.

The remaining fifteen acres were not
planted until the 5th of June, when it was
planted with seed which had been steeped
for thirty hours in a solution similar to that
before mentioned. Many knowing ones
predicted that this would be a failure—it
would come to nothing. The result was
that from these fifteen acres was harvested
1,080 bushels of corn—or one hundred and
twenty bushels to the acre!

Now about the culture. As soon as
the plants were conveniently above ground
the plows were set to work, followed by
the hoes. This time a light plow was
run as close to the plants as practicable (and
being properly drilled, the rows were per-
fectly straight) and the earth turned from
the plant. Then the men with hoes loos-
ened and leveled the earth about the plants.
This done, a cultivator was run in the cen-
tre between the rows to level the ground,
and give a finish to the weeds, which were
being shown the quickest legions of the soil.

As soon as the field was free through a
second course was commenced. This
plowing was the reverse of the first; a
light furrow was thrown to the plant, and
again the men with hoes followed the
plow, demolishing the weeds and drawing
a small quantity of fresh earth to the plants.
Again the cultivator was run between the
rows as before.

By this time the weeds were pretty well
mastered and now a big plow was brought
into use, to which were attached two power-
ful horses, placed one before the other.

In going through the first landings of the
plow was held a few inches past the middle
between the rows, and on coming back,
the plow was run about two inches deeper,
the landside again past the middle the other
way. This time a man followed the plow
to relieve the plants which might be borne
down by the earth, and the work was done
till harvest.

2.—THREE ACRES POTATOES.—This was
upland, broken, soil much the same as the
preceding; had been in pasture for 8 or
9 years. The ground was broken up in the
early part of March, as deep as the
plow could go, then harrowed, rolled,
and ridged; the ridges were then split
with a run running parallel, and the
potatoes dropped in the middle of the fur-
row; eight inches apart. The potatoes
were cut, so as to leave two good eyes to
each set. Refuse straw, wet or dry was
not thrown in over the potatoes, to the
depth of several inches, and the whole
deeply covered with the plow.

The rows were thirty-two inches apart.
As soon as the sprouts began to appear
at the surface, the field was cross harrowed,
and during the season cultivated much as
the corn, mentioned in the first experiment—
plowed three times and hoed twice.

In November the potatoes were gathered,
the ridges being opened by the plow run-
ning twice through each row, and by fol-
lowing the first time, to pick up such po-
tatoes as might fall back into the furrow,
and be trodden upon by the horse as he
returned. The potatoes were very large,
and there was no disease among them. A
large portion of them were brought to this
market this spring and sold for \$1.10 per
bushel. The yield was 510 bushels to the
acre.

3.—CUCUMBERS—FOURTH ACRE.—This
was part of the field in which the po-
tatoes were grown, and was broken in the
same manner, but previous to planting the
turf was entirely torn to pieces by plowing
and harrowing, the whole completely per-
verized, and the grass, roots, weeds—every-
thing that ever had life—was picked up
and carried off. The cucumbers were then
planted in not elevated—hills 7 feet apart
in the rows, and with the rows 7 feet apart.

The ground was kept mellow and free from
weeds, and when the plants were a few
inches high, the hills were forked, and the
ground on each side of the rows, about
nine inches from the centre; these forks
received a hickory pole nine inches above
the ground. As the plants grew they were
trained to fall over the poles, and then the
leading runner was pinched off, with the
finger and thumb nail; that cause the
lateral shoots to push themselves around
the pole. The cucumbers were carefully
picked every day, at the proper size for
pickling and when a barrel was filled, brine
made so strong as to keep up an egg was
poured on enough to cover them, the bar-
rel headed up and set in a cool, dry cellar.
Forty barrels of cucumber pickles were
made from this piece of ground, which sold
in this market for six dollars per barrel.

It may be noted here that in gathering the
cucumbers, they were not pulled from the
vines, but the stem was carefully cut with
a knife, or pair of scissors.

We are stating what has been represented
to us by gentlemen on whose veracity
we rely, as actual facts, and statements
of crops raised last season, and the read-
ers will please to bear in mind a few in-
structions which may be deducted from
them.

In the first place these crops were raised
in Missouri, on land no better than most
farmers in this State, Iowa or Illinois, or
any other, or say they do.

Except the straw thrown over the po-
tatoes—and which was intended as a loosen-
er and not as a manure—no manure was
applied in either case. There was no out-
lay for gypsum, lime, marl, prodretite, salt,
ashes or guano. The result is attributed
to two facts—and nothing else—the ground
was properly prepared and properly cul-
tivated and whoever adopts the same course
may expect the same results.

The rowdy who "struck a light" has
been bound over to keep the peace.

Philadelphia Advertisements

WM. WILCOCK. GEO. H. ROGERS. THOS. F. FRALEY

Wilcock, Rogers & Fraley,
Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
STRAW BONNETS & HATS,
No. 223 Market Street, Third Floor,
PHILADELPHIA.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of Straw
and Cloth Bonnets, of the latest fashion, and
Hats, Straw Trimmings, Artificial Flowers,
Caps and Fur Goods of all descriptions.
Jan. 4, 1854. 100700

WOOD, BACON & CO.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING,
No. 127 Market Street, above Third,
PHILADELPHIA.

Drugs, Groceries, &c.

REMOVAL!

GEO. T. MOORE has removed to the room re-
cently occupied by Hoffheimer & Co., which
has been newly fitted up—where he would be pleased
to see his old customers, and the few new ones.

A large assortment of the select powdered
DRUGS & CHEMICALS
from the celebrated houses of F. Schellin, Haynes
and Co. and J. M. Marks, all of which are war-
ranted of the best quality. Physicians especially are in-
vited to call and examine our stock of these Goods.

PATENT MEDICINES.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Hoffman's Bitters, Bryan's
Palmer's Kidney and Bladder Remedies, Hygie-
nic Pills, Bull's and other Sarsaparilla, Jay's and
Falmouth's Medicines, McLean's Volcanic Oil,
Farrall's Arabian Liniment, Compound Syrup of
Sarsaparilla, made according to U. S. Dispensary; R. R.
L. together with all the popular Patent Medicines
in the market, at wholesale and retail prices.

PAINTS, OILS & COLORS.
We have on hand a large supply of Paints, Oils
and Distemper Colors, from the manufacture of D. F.
Tennant & Co., acknowledged by Painters to be
superior to all others, both for quality of ingredients
and perfect smoothness of grinding. As we purchase
direct from the manufacturers, we are enabled to sell
them at the lowest possible prices.

PERFUMERY.
I have just received a lot of Harrison's Columbian
Perfumery, consisting of all his Extracts for the
Hair, the Toilet, the Handkerchief, &c.
Feb. 21, 1855. GEO. T. MOORE. 4788

JOSEPH HALL,
DRUGS, MEDICINES & DYE-STUFFS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.,
SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his
customers and the community generally to his
unusually large and well selected stock, which com-
prises almost everything that is usually kept in such
establishments, and at prices as low as the lowest.
Persons who are in the habit of buying at Louis-
ville, would well do to call on him, as he believes
that he can sell them goods as low as they can buy
them in Louisville—carriage and expenses to be ad-
ded, of course.

He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of
pure Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-
stuffs, and Popular Patent Medicines of all
kinds.
Feb. 2, 1854. 100736

15 BBL. PLANTATION MOLASSES:
10 half do do
10 1/2 doz Golden Syrup J. HALL

25 SACKS RO. COFFEE:
10 do Java and Laguayra; J. HALL

15 HDS. N. O. SUGAR: 20 bbls crushed and
powdered do, for sale by J. HALL

50 BOXES WORLD CANDLES:
10 do Star J. HALL

DRY GOODS.—I cross of this very valuable
medicine, just received and for sale by
JOSEPH HALL.

A SMALL lot of DOUBLE-BARREL SHOT
GUNS, a good article, just received, and for
sale at Louisville retail prices, by J. HALL.

For Medicinal Purposes!
JUST RECEIVED, and for sale strictly for medi-
cal purposes, a large quantity of French
BRANDY, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Port and
KIDNEY WINE, and all Kye and Corn WHISKY.

HARDWARE. All kinds of Building Hard-
ware, Knobs, chest, trunk, drawer, pad and
plate locks, in great variety; put, parian, table
and bracket Lamps; and all sizes mill, cross
cut, hand, panel, pin and tenon Saws; Planes, and
Plane Irons, of all kinds; Augurs and Augur Bits;
Wood Boring Bits; socket and frame Chisels; broad
and narrow Chisels; Ropes, Ropes, Ropes,
Vices, mill, cross cut, pin and hand saw Files; table
and pocket Cutlery; Pruners; Knives; Spades; Shovels;
garden Hoes; Horse Manure Forks &c., &c., for
sale by J. HALL.

Cincinnati Advertisements.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
WE would particularly invite the attention of our
lady readers to the elegant article of French
Spring or Summer, to the extensive stock of Mrs. J. A.
HENDERSON, late Mrs. Rice, consisting of
BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACE, TRIMMINGS, and
MINGS, of the latest Paris and New York styles.
Her stock is by far the largest in the city, and is kept
constantly full by daily arrivals from the East, of the
newest pattern Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, and Trimm-
ings, of all kinds; Augurs and Augur Bits; broad
and narrow Chisels; Ropes, Ropes, Ropes, Vices,
mill, cross cut, pin and hand saw Files; table
and pocket Cutlery; Pruners; Knives; Spades; Shovels;
garden Hoes; Horse Manure Forks &c., &c., for
sale by J. HALL.

DRY GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER—WM. LEE &
CO., No. 71 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.
Ohio, offer to sell, to their customers and others,
a very extensive and stylish assortment of
Tasteful and Useful styles of GOODS, viz: Ladies'
Dress Goods, of all kinds of fabrics; Shawls and
Wraps; Embroidered Linens, Handkerchiefs,
Gloves, Hosiery, &c.; &c.; Linens, Muslins, and all
kinds of plain fabrics; Housekeeping Goods, in great
variety; Groceries, and purchased at auction in New
York, which enables us to offer our goods this season
at about Eastern importers and manufacturers' prices.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, thoroughly seasoned, from 3 to 24 feet in width; a large stock al-
ways on hand.

Families, hotel keepers, steamboat owners and
strangers may depend upon finding the best class of
goods in our line at prices as low as they can be pur-
chased in the Eastern cities.
March 28, 1855. 100793

WAR!
WITH THE Old Stand Building. Procure
your Carpenter Work ready made, of season-
ed lumber, and save 30 per cent.

HINKLE, GUILF, & CO., WEST FRONT ST.,
CINCINNATI, O.

Door, Sash, and Blind Factory, Planning
Mill and Lumber Yard.

Our Factory is 60 by 250 feet, six stories high
with machinery for manufacturing Planes, Sashes,
Venetian, and Panel Shutters, Door and Window
Frames, Mouldings, Base, Plasters, Mouldings, Wains-
cots, and all other work in the line of Carpentry and
Joinery. We are also manufacturing Cast-
Iron SINKS and Garden VASES, of cast
iron, and in the line of Millinery, and all other
work in the line of Carpentry and Joinery.
March 21, 1855. 100792

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.
JOHN SHILLITO & CO., No. 12 East Fourth
Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, respectfully inform their
customers and purchasers generally, that they are
now opening an extensive and complete assortment
of Foreign and Domestic Goods, consisting of
American DRY GOODS. Also, Foreign and Do-
mestic Carpets, and purchased at auction in New
York, which enables us to offer our goods this season